1904, art. 1, sec. 10. 1896, ch. 113. 1898, ch. 75.

The manner of administering oaths shall be by requiring the person making the same to hold up his hand in token of his recognition of the solemnity of the act, except in those cases wherein this form is not practicable, or when it shall appear that some other mode is more binding upon the conscience of the swearer.

Ibid, sec. 11. 1888. art. 1, sec. 9. 1860, art. 1, sec. 10.

The boundaries and limits of each of the counties of this State 11. and of the city of Baltimore shall remain as now established.

See art. 75, sec. 150, et seq.

Ibid. sec. 12. 1888, art. 1, sec. 10. 1860, art. 1, sec. 11.

Where the public general law and the public local law of any county, city, town or district are in conflict, the public local law shall prevail.

This section does not remove a public local law from ordinary rules of construction; it applies to general and local laws adopted by the code, but as to subsequent legislation, it does not alter the common law rules of construction. Alexander v. Baltimore, 53 Md. 100. See also, State v. Falkenham. 73 Md. 466.

This section applied. McCracken v. State, 71 Md. 150; ExParte Tax Sale, 42 Md. 200; Albert v. White, 33 Md. 304; Hammond v. Haines, 25 Md. 558. For cases in which there was held to be no conflict, see Cooper v. Holmes. 71 Md. 20; Snowden v. State, 69 Md. 208; Baltimore County v. Baker, 44 Md. 9.

Cited but not construed in State v. Baltimore County, 29 Md. 520.

Ibid. sec. 13. 1888, art. 1. sec. 11. 1860, art. 1, sec. 12.

The word county shall be construed to include the city of Baltimore, unless such construction would be unreasonable.

This section applied. Frederick County v. Frederick City, 88 Md. 659; Chappell v. Lacy, 77 Md. 173.

See art. 75, sec. 171.

Ibid. sec. 14. 1888, art. 1, sec. 12. 1888, ch. 36.

The word person shall include corporation, unless such a construction would be unreasonable.

This section applied to statutes providing that persons residing in one county but doing business in another, may be sued in either. Henderson v. Maryland, etc., Ins. Co., 90 Md. 49.

This section has no application to municipal corporations. Phillips v.

Baltimore, 110 Md. 436.

ARTICLE II.

AGENTS AND FACTORS.

- 1. Who to be treated as true owner of consigned goods. Extent of consignee's right.
- Limitations upon consignee's rights.
- 3. When and how far holder of bill of lading or possessory document is to be deemed true owner.
- 4. Contracts between factor and third parties, and payments to factor when good against consignor.
- 5. Deposit or pledge by factor or holder of bill of lading or possessory document to third parties, for pre-existing debt without notice.

Little & Barrows as a